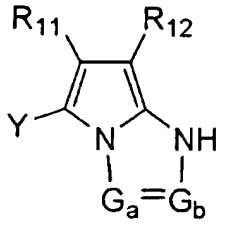
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (original): A method of forming a color image, comprising forming an original image on an image-forming material and duplicating the formed original image on a color photosensitive material for use in the duplication, the color photosensitive material for use in the duplication comprising at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a yellow coupler, at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a magenta coupler and at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a cyan coupler on a support of a transmission-type or reflection-type,

wherein the formed original image contains a dye formed from a cyan coupler represented by the following general formula (CC-1):



(CC-1)

wherein Ga represents -C(R_{13})= or -N=; Gb represents -C(R_{13})= when Ga represents -N=, or Gb represents -N= when Ga represents -C(R_{13})=; each of R_{11} and R_{12} represents an electron-withdrawing group having a Hammett substituent constant σ p value of 0.20 to 1.0; R_{13}

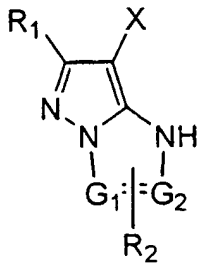
represents a substituent; and Y represents a hydrogen atom or a group capable of splitting-off by a coupling reaction with an oxidized product of an aromatic primary amine color developing agent; and

wherein with respect to the red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer of the color photosensitive material for use in the duplication, the maximum sensitivity wavelength, λmax (D), of spectral sensitivity distribution at each density satisfies the relationship:

630 nm ≤ λmax (D) ≤ 670 nm.

2. (original): The method of forming color images according to claim 1, wherein the color photosensitive material for use in the duplication contains a cyan coupler represented by the general formula (CC-1).

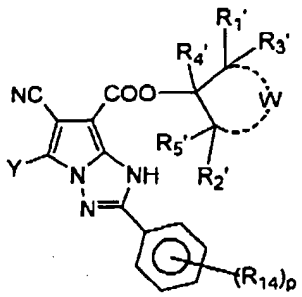
3. (original): The method of forming color images according to claim 1, wherein the color photosensitive material for use in the duplication contains a magenta coupler represented by the following general formula (MC-1):



(MC-1)

wherein R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; one of G_1 and G_2 represents a carbon atom, and the other represents a nitrogen atom; R_2 represents a substituent that substitutes one of G_1 and G_2 which is a carbon atom, wherein R_1 and R_2 may further have a substituent, or a polymer chain may be bonded to the magenta coupler via R_1 or R_2; and X represents a hydrogen

6. (new): The method of forming color images according to claim 1, wherein the compound represented by the general formula (CC-1) is a compound represented by the general formula (CC-2):



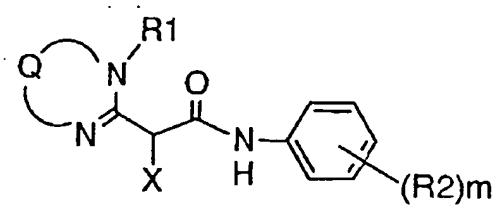
(CC-2)

wherein R_{14} represents a substituent other than a hydrogen atom; p is a natural number of 1 to 5, and when p is 2 or greater, two or more R_{14}s may be wholly identical with or different from each other; each of R_1' and R_2' represents an aliphatic group; each of R_3' , R_4' and R_5' represents a hydrogen atom or an aliphatic group; W represents a non-metallic atomic group required to form a 5- to 8-membered ring; and Y has the same meaning as that of general formula (CC-1).

7. (new): The method of forming color images according to claim 6, wherein at least one of the R_{14}s is an amino group which substitutes at the para position.

atom or a group capable of splitting-off by a coupling reaction with an oxidized product of an aromatic primary amine color developing agent.

4. (original): The method of forming color images according to claim 1, wherein the color photosensitive material for use in the duplication contains a yellow coupler represented by the following general formula (YC-1):



(YC-1)

wherein Q represents a nonmetallic atomic group capable of forming a 5- to 7-membered ring in cooperation with -N=C-N(Rl)-; R1 represents a substituent; R2 represents a substituent; m is an integer of 0 to 5, wherein when m is 2 or greater, two or more R2s may be the same or different from each other, and may be bonded with each other to thereby form a ring; and X represents a hydrogen atom or a group capable of splitting-off by a coupling reaction with an oxidation product of a developing agent.

5. (original): The method of forming color images according to claim 1, wherein the image-forming material is a color reversal photosensitive material.